

PICK YOUR OWN CANDIDATE TO THE CITIZENS OF KNOX COUNTY:

I am a candidate for Chancellor, subject to the Republican primary election to be held March 21, 1918.

With favors for the benefit of the few, at the expense of others. I have no sympathy. Our unfortunate political conditions are the fruits of toleration rather than the inevitable harvest of our form of government.

My appeal is for a campaign free from bitterness and trickery; for a primary free from corruption and fraud; and for your active, watchful, calm and resolute co-operation and support.

Respectfully yours,

A. C. GRIMM

EIGHT-HOUR DAY FOR ALL

President of American Federation of Labor Declares That the Aim of the Organization.

American workmen, regardless of what class of labor they may be engaged in, may soon have a standardized eight-hour workday, according to Samuel Gompers, president of the American Federation of Labor. "That is what we are now striving to attain in this country, and we may have an announcement soon," said Mr. Gompers in an address before the biennial convention of the Bricklayers, Masons and Plasterers' International union, in session at Philadelphia.

LABOR NOTES

The success of the experiment by the Brooklyn Rapid Transit company of hiring woman conductors is seriously threatened. Three of the first ten women employed have resigned. Two resigned because of sickness and the third said the work interfered with the care of her five children. Other women are being trained for the positions.

Miners do not need to be conscripted to do their part in the war, is the declaration of John Brophy of Philadelphia, president of Central Pennsylvania district of Mine Workers' union, in a statement issued against the suggested labor draft. "Solve the railroad problem and there will be plenty of coal for everybody," he said.

An increase in the salaries of teachers in Denver schools amounting to a total of \$60,000 a year, and adding from \$4 to \$6 a month to the pay of virtually every instructor now employed in the public schools, was voted at the last session of the school board.

A resolution was adopted at a meeting of the Oshkosh Trades and Labor council to plan a general strike of all the organized labor of the city unless the employers grant the demand for higher wages recently made by local machinists.

Martial law has been declared in the departments of Colombia on the Atlantic coast on account of strikes. The government is confident that order will be restored soon. The strikes have no political significance and the remainder of the country is quiet.

John R. Lawson, president of the State Federation of Labor, was elected president of the United Mine Workers of America, District No. 15, at the recent election. Lawson was a prominent leader in the Colorado coal strike of 1913-14.

Because the mine officials laid off 20 men who had been employed in a vein now being abandoned, 800 other employees of the National colliery of the Lackawanna Coal company went on strike.

Organized labor in Mobile, Ala., is agitating against the leasing of woman convicts to private contractors. At the next session a measure will probably be introduced to prohibit this practice.

Eight hundred miners of the National colliery of the Lackawanna Coal company at Scranton, Pa., struck because 26 of their number were laid off as the result of the closing of a vein in the mine.

The strike in San Francisco in the iron trades, involving shops affecting about 10,000 men employed in all plants not directly engaged in government shipbuilding work was settled on a compromise basis.

Work on important government orders held by the General Electric company in Schenectady was stopped when 1,100 coremakers, molders and foundry helpers went on strike.

The Labor council in San Francisco is assisting the newly formed Film Exchange Employees' union to secure recognition from the film exchange managers.

Formal announcement was made of the approval by President Wilson of a program for war labor administration submitted to him after numerous conferences on labor policies.

The 400 miners who have been on strike at the Durham mines, near Chattanooga, Tenn., for the last week, have returned to work. A compromise was reached.

DENIES SCARCITY OF LABOR

Secretary Wilson Says Only Problem Before the Country is Matter of Proper Adjustment.

If the labor supply can be made mobile it will be ample to meet the war needs of the United States, according to a statement issued by Secretary of Labor Wilson, in outlining the new program of his department. "There is an ample supply of labor both for the army and for industry," he added. "The problem is one of proper adjustment."

The secretary pointed out that in the first year the war would take only about 3 per cent of the country's workers—less than the percentage of unemployed under normal conditions. He contrasted this with the fact that during the first year of the war England called out 25 per cent of her workers.

Within a few days Mr. Wilson will announce the appointment of a cabinet of six men, who will advise with him on methods to be adopted to assure a maximum output of war necessities. The board will be composed of a representative of the general public, two men from the ranks of labor, two from the industrial and commercial field and a widely known Socialist and economist.

Congress will shortly give its attention to the labor problem and already sentiment is growing there in favor of a measure which while not conscripting labor generally would apply compulsion to the willfully unemployed. Such a measure is likely to be introduced soon as a number of leading senators are working on the problem.

Secretary Wilson discounted recently expressed opinions on the scarcity of labor and presented some figures to bear out his contention. He said that under normal conditions 1,500,000 persons are idle in the United States. Against this the country has drawn 1,500,000 for military service. If every one works, and Secretary Wilson is of the opinion that the nation has few slackers, the nation will be able to bear the burden it has taken up.

SAYS HOSTILITY TO LABOR MUST CEASE

Samuel Gompers, president of the American Federation of Labor, writing in the American Federationist, denounces those who are hostile to labor and declares that all citizens should co-operate in the interest of national unity. "Hostility to labor," he says, "must cease."

Amount Needed to Support Family.

In a statement supported by statistics, Edward L. Keenan, president of the Philadelphia Central Labor union, told the national shipbuilding labor adjustment board that the head of a family of five must make more than \$4.50 a day to support his family.

The food bill of a family of five under prevailing price schedules, Mr. Keenan said, cannot possibly be figured at less than \$12.14 a week.

Mr. Keenan was chairman of a committee of 12 which made a canvass to determine food prices and other expenses of industrial workers.

Including housing, fuel, lighting and other necessary expenses, as well as insurance and doctors' fees, Keenan's figures purported to show it would cost a family of five \$1,442.80 a year to exist.

Urged to Put Country First.

Officers and employees of the department of justice were urged by Attorney General Gregory in a notice posted in all offices, not to leave the government service for private employment, even at a higher salary, until the war emergency is past.

Urges Health Insurance.

Members of the State Federation of Labor of New York conferring at Albany adopted as the chief plank in a legislative program which they will seek to have indorsed the establishment of a state-administered health insurance for wage earners.

OHIO TO LEND MILLION TO COUNTRY BANKS

Will Enable the Farmers to Purchase Tractors.

Columbus, Jan. 30.—By direction of Governor Cox, the state industrial commission has held up \$1,000,000 of state funds, which it was about to invest in miscellaneous bonds, and this will go, instead, to country banks to enable them to lend money to farmers to buy tractors.

This is the first move to aid the farmers in a financial way in the purchase of tractors and to overcome an embarrassment which has impeded the progress of the tractor to the Ohio farms.

Tractor manufacturers and salesmen, in a recent conference with the governor, said their chief difficulty had been to get the country banks to lend farmers money to buy tractors. By guaranteeing sufficient funds to the country banks it is proposed to eliminate this objection entirely and make it possible for every trustworthy farmer who needs a tractor to have one.

"The American farm from now on will be the main battlefield of the war," said Governor Cox, "and the tractor will furnish the heavy artillery for turning out the food munitions."

A tractor school is to be opened in the new coliseum at the state fair grounds in Columbus Feb. 11, under the supervision of the Ohio State university college of agriculture.

DENY THE CHARGE

Ohio Soldiers Alleged to Have Sold Places to Spies.

Chillicothe, O., Jan. 30.—Privates William A. Gowley and Fred H. Hufford are being held at Camp Sherman following their arrest at Marietta. It is said the two privates "sold their places" in the Rainbow division, now in France, before it left America, to two men who posed as being anxious to fight and unable to get into the army because of physical disability.

Army authorities believe the two men were German spies. Gowley and Hufford denied they sold their places. They said they left the station to visit their homes in Marietta.

General Pershing has been notified of the capture of Gowley and Hufford, with the suggestion that the two substitutes in the Rainbow division be arrested.

Government Settles Wage Dispute.

Settlement of the first wage dispute since the government took over direction of the nation's railways was announced by G. W. W. Hangar of the United States board of mediation and conciliation, who has been acting as mediator in the differences between the Chicago & Alton and its telegraphers.

Under the terms of an agreement reached the telegraphers will receive pay for Sunday overtime, reduction of the working day by about one hour, and a wage increase of about \$9.75 a man a month. Both sides expressed themselves as pleased with the terms of the settlement. About 400 men are affected.

Jackson.—Lee McLain, who shot and killed his half brother, Dave S. Harris, on the streets of Jackson eight months ago, and was indicted for first degree murder, will be tried at a special term to be set later.

Chattanooga.—The Chattanooga Railway and Light company is paying its platform men on the street cars a bonus of 21 per cent of the gross receipts of the cars.

Newbern.—Members of the Dyer County Farm Loan association will hold their annual stockholders' meeting in this county at Dyersburg Tuesday, February 19.

AUSTRIANS MAY REPLY TO WILSON THROUGH VATICAN

Advices From Rome Indicate Intense Interest in President's Address.

GERMANS' REPLY NEXT WEEK

Chancellor is Reported to Be Preparing to Address the Reichstag on War Subject at Berlin Session Next Tuesday.

Washington, Feb. 14.—Washington is without any direct word regarding the reception of President Wilson's latest address in Austria. No word yet has come from American diplomats abroad as to whether the Austrian government would allow the address to be printed by the newspapers there.

Advices indicate, however, that it was printed in full in the Swiss newspapers. In this connection officials generally believe that Count Czernin will shortly reply to the president's address. It is believed that when he does he will take another forward step and address the United States directly, probably through the Vatican. The influence of Pope Benedict will be toward this step, officials believe. Advices from Rome show that the Vatican was intensely interested in the president's address, and it is considered likely that the pope's influence will be used to have the central powers, or at least Austria, meet the president's suggestions.

It is not believed that the pope will initiate any new peace move at the present time. Later on, probably about the Easter time, he may make another effort, but officials generally believe that for the present he will devote his efforts to influencing Austria to take advantage of the opening afforded by the president in his latest address.

Divergence of Opinion.

London, Feb. 14.—While both Premier Lloyd George and President Wilson agree in seeing no chance for peace with Germany so long as the militarists control the Berlin government, there is a divergence of opinion between them as to the sincerity of Austria's professed desire for a continuance of peace discussions on modified lines.

This difference of opinion, which was revealed in the premier's speech in the house of commons Tuesday, was a leading topic of debate in political circles today.

As the premier's speech was interpreted, the outlook for peace is still vague and the nations lined up in arms against the central empires must be prepared for a continuation of the bloody struggle upon the field of battle.

German Reply Next Tuesday.

The Daily News, in commenting upon the suddenness with which President Wilson spoke in reply to the recent war aims addresses of Count von Hertling, the German chancellor, and Count Czernin, the Austrian foreign minister, said that it was a fortunate circumstance that the American statesman's declaration had come before any European statesman had answered.

"It can hardly be that it was a coincidence that President Wilson should speak just before Premier Lloyd George and Premier Orlando of Italy were scheduled to answer the spokesmen of the central powers," said the Daily News.

It was reported from Amsterdam that the German chancellor would reply to both President Wilson and Mr. Lloyd George when the reichstag convened in Berlin next Tuesday.

Advices from Rome said that Premier Orlando in his address to the Italian parliament warned the country that Italy is facing a serious situation. The Italian premier declared that the central powers, in their ambition for imperialistic domination, had rejected the principles of a just and democratic peace. In this connection he added that the recent inter-allied war council at Versailles, seeing no possibility of an early peace, directed its attention to a more vigorous prosecution of the war.

Breach Still Wide Open.

Washington, Feb. 14.—The breach between President Wilson and congress over the conduct of the war still remained wide open today. Negotiations aimed to bring about a reconciliation between the administration and its critics in both parties have proved unsuccessful to date. The unwritten armistice of the past week neared expiration today and every indication pointed to an early and vigorous renewal of hostilities between the administration and those who have been demanding a reconstruction of the war management.

Torpedoing of Liner Andania.

An Atlantic Port, Feb. 14.—Details of the torpedoing of the liner Andania recently off the Irish coast were received here today when survivors arrived on a vessel from a British port. G. A. Scott, one of the survivors, declared the Andania was one of a convoy of seven vessels and was struck squarely amidships by the torpedo. All of the passengers and crew got into lifeboats safely and there was no panic. The Andania was towed to within a short distance of shore when it suddenly turned turtle and went to the bottom.

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JESSE L. HENSON

TO THE REPUBLICAN VOTERS OF KNOX COUNTY:

If after you have examined my record as County Court Clerk for the part of the term that I have held the office and find it clean, honorable, and efficient, I will appreciate your vote and influence for a renomination in the primary to be held on Thursday March 21, 1918.

Respectfully yours,

JESSE L. HENSON

AGAINST CHANGE IN BRITISH TRENCHES

Committee on Women in Industry Points Out Dangers of Law Enforcement.

KEEP UP PRESENT STANDARDS

Allowing Manufacturers to Exceed Legal Hours of Work Sure to Result in Injury to Women and Children.

(From Committee on Public Information.)

At the bi-monthly meeting of the committee on women in industry of the advisory commission of the council of national defense, held recently in Washington, one of the fundamental measures presented was the consideration of a motion concerning the enforcement of the hours of labor for women in industry.

Attention was directed to the fact that the Massachusetts war exemption board had granted repeated exemptions to manufacturers to exceed the legal hours of work as specified by the Massachusetts law for the employment of women. The committee reaffirmed its conviction that the labor laws must be maintained and enforced in order that the stress of conditions during the war may not result in injury to working women or children, and in order that standards of working conditions may not be lowered. It therefore deplored action in any state which may result in possible exemption from the operation of labor laws.

The committee on women in industry was appointed by the council of national defense to advise on women's employment in such ways as to bring about the maximum of effectiveness of the woman power of the country. One of its main functions is to advise on the replacement of men by women workers and to see to it that women are not subjected to overstrain in the new occupations, or existing wage standards undercut.

The committee on women in industry has a membership of 84 women, 35 of whom are representatives of labor and the remainder experts on labor problems and representatives of the employers and of the general public. The officers of the executive committee of the committee on the women in industry are Mrs. Borden Hartman, chairman; Miss Edith Campbell, vice chairman; Mrs. V. Everitt Macy, treasurer; Miss Pauline Goldmark, secretary, and Miss Amy Hewes, executive secretary.

Planning Mobilization of Labor.

A campaign for the mobilization of labor to meet large deficiencies in the personnel of American war industries is under way, directed by a special advisory council added to the department of labor by Secretary Wilson.

John Lind, former governor of Minnesota, heads the new board, which is charged with the responsibility of carrying into execution a labor program approved by the president.

In addition to the general work of providing, training and housing workmen needed in every branch of industry, the council is called upon specially to furnish 1,000,000 workers for agriculture, nearly 400,000 for shipbuilding, 100,000 seamen, 250,000 for transportation and 25,000 for the manufacture of munitions.

American Troops May Continue Study of Warfare There.

Final Consideration in the Matter Has Been Left to the Discretion of General Bliss.

Washington, Feb. 6.—American troops may appear in British trenches on the Flanders front as a result of studies now being made both here and in Europe.

If the prospect suggested is carried out, American units would be passed through the British training system from receiving camps to finishing courses in front-line trenches, drawing supplies and equipment from British sources until graduate battalions were withdrawn for incorporation in General Pershing's army.

The suggestion came from British officials through General Pershing. It is still under consideration at the war department, but final action probably rests on recommendations of General Bliss, who is considering it also in conference with the supreme war council.

The plan is a development of the proposal made at the time of the first meeting of the war council that American troops might be sent to England for training, releasing British forces there for front-line duty. The object sought is to hasten the expansion of the American army in France. By the use of British shipping, training camps and supply lines, it has been urged that General Pershing's force could be supplemented without a proportionate increase in the demand on shipping.

Details of the plan are not available for publication. It is known however, to have encountered numerous practical objections here, which also occurred to General Pershing in forwarding the suggestion. In its original form the plan contemplated the training of 150 infantry battalions of 1,000 men each through British facilities.

There are difficulties of cross-transportation involved and also dissimilarities in training methods which arise. It can be said, however, that the American government is not inclined to let those block any means of increasing its forces in France, provided the results to be attained justify the efforts necessary to carry out the project.

There has been a suggestion recently that a separate American expeditionary force, co-operating with the British under a separate commander and distinct from General Pershing's army, might offer a solution to some of the obstacles. There has been nothing available thus far to indicate that this plan is about to be adopted.

Opposed to Home Building.

Washington, Feb. 6.—Secretary McAdoo extended his plan for conserving capital and labor to include the prospective home builder. He strongly advised that materials, valuable labor and credit be not utilized for home building.

Council May Reach Decision.

Amsterdam, Feb. 6.—Decisions of far-reaching importance bearing upon the future policies of the German and Austro-Hungarian governments are expected to result from the council of the Teuton chiefs which opened in Berlin yesterday, according to information received from the German capital.

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